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of water in which they grow, the stems always curve over before reaching the surface and never protrude their tops into the air, a very unique habit so far as my experience with these aquatics goes. The outline of the stem and leaves is comparatively narrow, being about 2 cm. in breadth. Leaves scattered along the stem or in verticils or subverticils of 3s and 6s, pinnately parted, the divisions very finely capillary and in five to seven opposite or sub-opposite pairs, in the axils of which minute black spines often occur. Judging from the specimens furnished, it is dioecious, as I can find only pistillate flowers. Petals four, oblong, delicate, purplish in color, including four abortive stamens, which have silk-like filaments and minute, undeveloped anthers. Styles small, erect, plumosely stigmatic at the apex. The fruit is decidedly unlike that of *M. pinnatum* except in being scabrate. It is much larger than that, being, indeed, the largest of all the known species, varying in size from 2 mm. to 2½ mm. in length by about 1 mm. broad, while *M. pinnatum* has fruit not much over 1 mm. long by 1½ mm. in breadth. The carpels of the latter when fully developed are broadly two-winged on the back, the wings close together and strongly scabrate or sharply toothed, deeply grooved and smooth or slightly tuberculate between the wings, while those of the other have three, sometimes four rough tuberculate or slightly toothed ridges, and a comparatively shallow groove between them. When the ripe carpels separate, it will be seen that one or two of these ridges cross the back and one along each margin. Some of the fruits are on short stipes, a peculiarity which I have never noticed in *M. pinnatum.*

A new Liatris from North Carolina.

LIATRIS HELLERI.—Glabrous, with faint traces of pubescence on the pedicels and along the bases of the leaves; stem from a rootstock irregular in shape, leafy, fifteen or sixteen inches high; leaves linear, acuminate, diminishing in size and breadth upward, the lowest three lines wide in the middle, not punctate; raceme three to four inches long, loose, inclined to droop; heads six lines high, on short, slender, ascending pedicels, seven to ten-flowered; bracts of the involucre lax, not appressed, light green, with narrow scarious rarely purplish margins, not glandular-punctate, oblong-linear, the tips obtuse, or often so doubled in as to appear acute, lowest short, ovate, acute or acutish; pappus plumose, scanty, weak, scarce half the length of the corolla-tube; achenes as long as corolla-tube and sparsely hairy.

Collected on the top of Blowing Rock Mountain, Watauga County, N. C., by Mr. A. A. Heller, August 18th, 1890, and found mixed with *L. graminifolia*, Willd., in his Nos. 81 and 82. The specimens of the latter were from lower elevations and are remarkable in having involucral bracts wholly destitute of glandular dots. THOS. C. PORTER.

Central Michigan Cyperaceæ.

Last September, while collecting along the shores of Park Lake, six miles northeast of the college, my attention was attracted by an unknown *Eleocharis* growing in the shallow water. I had previously collected here, *Eleocharis olivacea*, *E. quadrangulata*, *E. palustris* var. *vigens*, *Cyperus Engelmanni*, and *Scirpus Smithii*; and now to be able to add another, and that an unknown *Eleocharis*, to my already overflowing vasculum, was good fortune indeed. Specimens afterwards sent to Dr. Sereno Watson, proved that *Eleocharis Robbinsii* was no longer confined in "shallow water, New England to Florida."

This species and *E. olivacea* are new to the flora of Michigan. On the shores of Pine Lake, two miles southeast of Park Lake, are found *Fimbristylis autumnalis*, *Scirpus Torreyi*, *Hemicarpha subsquarrosa*.

Carex umbellata was found in good fruit, May 5th, 1890, on bluffs along Grand River, ten miles west of the college. At the same time and place was collected *Carex communis*, var. *Wheeleri*. In former years, near Hubbardston, I had collected about a "Deer Lick" *Eleocharis pygmœa*, *E. rostellata*, and *Scirpus Olneyi*, and on bluffs near by the rarest of all Michigan Cyperaceæ—*Scirpus Clintonii*. In the same vicinity are found *Carex Richardsonii*, *C. Careyana*, *C. sychnocephala*, *C. platyphylla*, *C. triceps*, var. *hirsuta*, *C. aquatilis*, *C. retrorsa*, var. *Hartii*, *C. squarrosa*, and many other species. *Carex tenuiflora*, *C. pauciflora* and *C. Magellanica*, are found in a small sphagnous swamp near the college.

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